

# Southwest Race Meet and Motor Show

## LIBERAL, KANSAS

### Sept. 5-6-7

Horse Racing  
Relay Racing  
Motorcycle Racing  
Auto Racing (3rd Day)  
Bronco Busting  
Wild Steer Riding  
Wild Steer Bulldogging  
Fancy Rifle Shooting  
Trick Donkey Riding  
High Jumping Mules  
High Class Vaudeville

Balloon Ascension  
Every Day  
Other High Class Amusements

## Are You Coming ?

### IT CONCERNS ALL

The man, woman or minor who is not concerned as to the outcome of the present struggle is to be pitied and enlightened. He or she is unconcerned really through ignorance. They have failed entirely to grasp the true inwardness of the situation confronting us as a people.

Let us suppose that the history of our country were to end with the present generation. Does anyone imagine that our statesmen would be materially interested in the settlement of the questions in dispute? Hardly.

Naturally, then, it is the future of the country that is to be considered. What that future is to be will depend upon our action now.

It is to the credit of the American people that they have always had a clear vision of the duty of the present generation to posterity. That vision was responsible for the Revolutionary war. It was the stimulus in the War of 1812. And when the Mexican question assumed grave proportions the same thought was at the fore in the national mind. Not so much the interest of our own posterity as that of our fellow man was the stimulus in our brush with Spain. But throughout her whole life this country has never failed to place the true interests of posterity before present ease and comfort.

What can be said, then, of the young man or woman who is not concerned over the outcome of this struggle? That they have no concerns for the best interests of their own. Present ease and comfort weighs more with them than the future of their children, or of the race in general.

No nation of people can ever come into their own until present can be subordinated to future. No present is ever entirely what it should or could be. By the sacrifice of the present we stand a chance of realizing on the future. If all else is to be subordinated to the present, there is every possibility of there being no future worthy of the name.

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## RED CROSS NEWS

Those who are interested in doing anything for the American Red Cross and desire information, should address the Beaver County Chapter American Red Cross, Beaver, officers of which are: Maudie O. Thomas, chairman; Rev. J. E. Perkins, vice chairman; Mrs. C. F. Twyford, secretary; Mrs. W. B. Leonard, treasurer; Mrs. E. L. Fickel, Judge R. H. Looftbourrow, Rev. L. L. Shaw, J. O. Judd, Mrs. J. W. Culwell, N. B. Davis, F. C. Tracy, Mrs. M. H. Levi, Judge J. A. Spohn and W. B. Leonard, executive committee; J. O. Judd, Mrs. F. C. Tracy, Mrs. J. W. Culwell and Mrs. J. A. Miller, permanent finance committee; Mrs. W. B. Leonard, Mrs. J. F. Newsom, J. O. Judd and H. P. Garrett, committee on extension; Mrs. W. F. Carson and Mrs. Frank Laughlin, superintendent of knitting; Mrs. W. H. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Looftbourrow and Miss Emma Crabtree, superintendent of bandages and comfort kits.

The cost of membership is as follows:  
Annual member, annually ..... \$ 1.00  
Subsiding member, annually ..... 2.00  
Contributing member, annually ..... 5.00  
Sustaining member annually ..... 10.00  
Life Member, one payment ..... 25.00  
Patron member, one payment ..... 100.00

### DIRECTIONS FOR KNITTING

KNITTED SOCKS FOR SERVICE WEAR—  
Materials Required: 4 skeins of stocking yarn, 4 steel knitting needles, size 11.

Cast on 68 stitches (30 on one needle, 24 on second and third needles). Knit in rib of two plain, two purl for four inches. 27th round—Knit 10 (Pick up an extra stitch now and purl it always for seam stitch). Knit plain to round end.

Repeat the 27th round until the 57th round is reached.

57th round, let decreasing. Knit to within 3 of seam stitch; knit 2 together; knit 1, purl the seam stitch, knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted 1, knit to end of round.

Repeat this decreasing every 6th round, having decreased 4 times.

Now knit without decreasing for 24 rounds, then prepare for the heel as follows: For the heel, place 15 stitches each side of the middle seam stitch, and knit these 31 stitches backward and forward for 25 rows, always slipping the first stitch, working 1 plain row and 1 purl row alternately.

To turn the heel slip the 1st stitch, knit 13, knit 2 together knit 1, turn the work, slip 1, purl 2, purl 2 together, purl 1, turn, slip 1, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn; slip 1, purl 4, purl 2 together, purl 1, turn; slip 1, knit 5, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn; slip 1, purl 6, purl 2 together, purl 1, turn; slip 1, knit 7, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn; slip 1, purl 8, purl 2 together, purl 1, turn; slip 1, knit 9, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn; slip 1, purl 10, purl 2 together, purl 1, turn; slip 1, knit 11, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn; slip 1, purl 12, purl 2 together; purl 1, turn; slip 1, knit 13, knit 2 together; knit 1, turn. The heel is now finished.

Knit 16 stitches and proceed to pick up 17 stitches down the side of the heel next to the needle just finished knitting each stitch as it is raised; Knit the 30 stitches that were left on 1 needle for the front of the foot; and proceed to pick up 17 stitches the other side of the heel; then knit on to these half the stitches that were left at the top of heel.

Knit 1 round, the second decrease thus: On the 1st side needle knit 2 within 3 of end, knit 2 together, knit 1; knit the front needle; the 2nd side needle; knit 1, slip 1; knit 1. Pass the slipped stitch over the knitted 1, knit to end of needle.

Decrease in this manner every 2nd round until there are 15 on each of the side needles, reducing them to correspond with the front needle, making 10 decreasing for the instep.

Knit 48 or 50 rounds from the last decreasing for length of foot, and then decrease for the toe in the following way:

1st side heedle—Knit to within 3 of end, knit 2 together, knit 1.

Front needle: Knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit to within 3 of end, knit 2 together, knit 1. 2nd side needle—Knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit to end of needle.

Decrease in this way with two rounds between four times, then more rapidly until you have only 9 stitches on the front needle and 9 with the two side needles, which must be placed on one. Hold the two needles side by side parallel with instep, darn off the stitches alternately.

It remained for the American army mules in France to give Pershing's negro troops their most rousing reception.

Kerensky, it is said, is thinking of reopening that Siberian summer resort, for America, you know, is not the only country in which slackers and traitors thrive.

## THE GERMAN WAY

Germans torpedoed the merchant ship, Belgium Prince 200 miles from land, smashed the lifeboats, took the sailors' lifebelts, stripped them of outer clothing, placed them on the deck of the submarine, then submerged. Thirty-eight men, non-combatants, were drowned like rats.

### KAISER WARNED AMERICA

"America had better look out after this war. I will stand no foolishness from them then." Kaiser Wilhelm made the statement to the American ambassador. The "foolishness" he had reference to was our protest against the murder of helpless women and children on board the Lusitania and our demands that Germany respect our rights. If the submarines had accomplished what Germany expected of them, those in authority agree that daily paper headlines would now be telling of the landing of Prussian troops on American soil, with the pillaging, ransacking and murder that Prussian troops have taken to Belgium, Poland and France.

### NO PEACE IN SIGHT

"It is idle to talk about peace, to argue about provinces, frontiers, colonies, while the German maintains his right to seize what he desires, to kill when and whom he pleases, and to abrogate every law, human or divine, which interferes with his appetite or his lust."

These sentences, from Frank H. Simonds in New York Tribune, express practically the unanimous view of Americans and their allies on the war. It is useless to deal with any other than a defeated kaiser. His treaties are "scraps of paper" so long as he has the force to break them. International law, laws of humanity, all are broken under the plea of "military necessity."

Peace now would be nothing more nor less than a German victory. Germany has accomplished her dream of the Middle Europe, the empire from Berlin to Bagdad. The lands of her allies are here. German farm lands are still fertile. German homes have not known the ravage of an invading army of barbarians. Peace would mean but the beginning of preparations for another great war, in which the forces of autocracy and democracy would clash in another death struggle. And a part of that second death struggle would have to be fought out on American soil, the granary of the world.

This is no time to falter. We can go ahead now and carry the war into Germany, or Germany later will carry the war into America.

There is too much ill-timed talk about peace.

### HOW WILL IT BE RAISED?

In discussing the question of raising the enormous amounts necessary even during the coming twelve months, an exchange, after demonstrating the utter impossibility of raising the vast amount by taxation, and the corresponding necessity of resorting to bond issues, concludes as follows:

"In a sentence, unless the big loans are balanced with heavy taxes upon those who are making money out of the war, we will rapidly and inevitably reach a state of financial, industrial and social chaos."

The conclusion is inevitable to the candid person who will give the question unbiased thought.

Based on the probability of a need of from fifteen to twenty billion dollars by this time next summer, the demand would mean from \$800 to \$750 for each of the twenty million families that make up the nation. It can be seen at a glance that this can never be even approximately distributed among the masses. Possibly a few more billions may be secured through popular subscription, but the great bulk of the required means must come from those who are making money out of the war.

If the war continues for even two years longer there will be fortunes made that will dwarf any the world has yet seen, provided business is allowed to take its hitherto uninterrupted course. While it is true we will spend prodigious amounts, it is equally true that we will make fabulous amounts. The allied nations are practically at our mercy for food and other supplies. Huge revenues are constantly coming from that source. Not a dollar's worth of any commodity that can be used by any man need go to waste in the United States for want of a foreign market.

It is up to our government to correctly analyze the situation and place the burdens of taxation to meet these great national expenditures upon the shoulders of those who benefit by war prices.

Will our law makers arise to the occasion and make an equitable adjustment of these burdens? Along with some very common, we have some really good timber in our national legislature, and it is to be hoped that this material will insist upon a reasonable and just basis for working out this momentous question.

### To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

## WANTED, MORE LOWDENS

When the Illinois coal operators undertook to get rich quick at the expense of a suffering public, they neglected to take into account the possible action of one lone man—Governor Frank O. Lowden.

Or possibly they assumed that because Governor Lowden is himself a millionaire he would naturally throw the weight of his powerful influence in behalf of other millionaires, at the expense of an already price-ridden people.

But they erred, grievously so—for them. Lowden calmly surveyed the field, decided what was best for the people as a whole, and delivered his ultimatum in words of unmistakable meaning. The coal barons must reduce prices to normal, or he (the governor) would direct the adjutant general of the state to seize the mines and operate them for the benefit of the commonwealth until the close of the war.

No bluff, no blow, just cold, steady action—and the coal pirates capitulated in frantic haste.

Illinois will get cheaper coal, and as a direct outcome of the Lowden method other states and other governors will know how to bring their own price boosters to their knees.

This country needs more Lowdens as it has never needed them before. They are needed in every state for every line of industry. Wherever a commodity is produced, the price booster and speculative robber is there, ready to wring the last dollar from a bleeding public. And without officials of the Lowden stamp to curb them they will succeed in their nefarious robber schemes.

Appealing to their fair mindedness and patriotism is futile. Only an iron fist can make a dent in them.

But Lowden had the fist and the will to wield it.

Give us more Lowdens!

There is no other set of people in the world who give so liberally of their time and means to their country and to the public betterment as the newspaper publishers. Not an issue of a paper in the land ever comes off the press that does not contain more or less gratuitous matter in support of some worthy public cause. When the national government started to float the liberty loan the first agency appealed to was the press. And the press responded in magnificent spirit. Not only was advertising space given freely, but editorials urging the support of the loan filled the columns of almost every paper in the country. Now this was proper and evidenced the broad spirit of loyalty of the press as an American institution. But the press must, while supporting public enterprises in general and the war in particular, pay at least some attention to securing the means that will enable it to pursue this liberal policy. The government is soon to call for another loan. This time, as before, the press will be called upon to aid in the work. Its aid will be required and it must be given. The welfare—even the salvation—of the country demands it. And it will be given, and without demand.

It may be that we will strike a discordant note, with the many other matters now claiming public attention, but even so we wish to sound a warning against the neglect of the public roads. Good roads were never more urgently needed than now. With the nation straining every nerve in the task of production, to neglect our highways would be to put it badly, very poor economy. We should see that all roads are put in the best possible condition before the winter rains set in. The question of marketing is one of the greatest that confronts us, and poor roads will mean loss—loss that we cannot afford at this time.

One by one our treasured axioms are exploded. When you are tempted to remark that "talk is cheap," just remember that the telephones of the country return a monthly income of nearly a dollar each.

### CHRISTIAN CHURCH SERVICES.

Services next Sunday as follows:  
Bible school, 10 o'clock a. m.  
Morning sermon at 11 o'clock.  
Evening union service on lots south of Carter Tracy Hardware Co. store, Douglass Ave.

Walter Fickel, Musical Director.  
L. L. SHAW, Pastor.

### PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES.

Sabbath School, 10 a. m.  
Morning sermon at 11 o'clock.  
All are invited. Good music.  
Evening, union service at 8:30 o'clock.  
Open air meeting on Douglas avenue.

### METHODIST CHURCH SERVICES.

10 a. m., Sunday School  
11 a. m., sermon by pastor.  
7:30 p. m., Epworth League.

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